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Jonah among the "later prophets," as is here done, and others may quarrel with other critical views of the authors. But the value of the book does not rest upon the critical positions taken by them, but upon the light which is thrown upon the writings themselves by the paraphrase and notes. The prophets thus handled here are Ezekiel, Isaiah, chaps. 40-66, Joel, Obadiah, Jonah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, besides some isolated passages in Jeremiah and Isaiah, chaps. 1-39.—G. S. GOODSPEED.

*Mélanges d'histoire et de littérature religieuse.* Par Jacques Thomas. Recueillis et publiés par l'Institut Catholique de Toulouse. (Paris: Librairie Victor Lecoffre, 1899; pp. xxxi + 349.) This is a collection of posthumous papers of the brilliant and saintly Jacques Thomas who occupied the chair of Holy Scriptures at the Catholic Institute of Toulouse from 1881-93. The introduction, prepared by Pierre Batiffol, rector of the institute, is a sketch of the life of M. Thomas. He pictures in glowing terms the zeal and earnestness of a man whose spiritual and intellectual life was an ornament and an inspiration to the church. The intensity of his efforts was heightened by the fact that he was running a hopeless race with a fatal disease. He made every stroke count, and did a truly heroic service for the cause of biblical learning among his own church-men. The papers that constitute this volume have all appeared in earlier years, in one or other of the French Catholic journals. The largest and most elaborate, showing at the same time the scholarly instincts and popular character of his work, is a treatise of almost 200 pages on "The Church and the Jews in the Age of the Apostles." His familiarity with the literature of the subject, his fairness of treatment, and his clear statement of results make it a permanent contribution to the subject. Of the remaining eight themes, the most notable are "An Introduction to the Study of Hebrew," "A Plan of Study on the Prophets," and "A Study of Isaiah." It is apparent that, if M. Thomas had lived out his three-score and ten years, instead of laying down his work at thirty-nine, he would have done an inestimable service for his church in methods of Scripture study and investigation.—*A Short History of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament.* By Thomas H. Weir, B.D., Assistant to Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow. (London: Williams & Norgate, 1899; pp. xv + 149; 5s.) The Hebrew Bible of today presents many troublesome Massoretic points to the non-professional Hebraist. Mr. Weir's little book aims to

brush away these difficulties and "to explain everything which meets the eye on the printed page." Of the twelve chapters contained in the book the first four, on "The Earliest Form of Writing in Israel," "The Two Hebrew Scripts," "The Change of Script," and "The Preservation of the Text," are mainly hypothetical, and necessarily so, because of the meagerness of the data. The presentation of the numerous theories, without reaching satisfactory conclusions, will be enlightening, but not satisfying, to the initiate in Hebrew lore. The discussion of the rise and growth of the Massoretic system of vowel-points, and the origin and purpose of the various letters, divisions, and readings scattered through the text, is concise, clear, and helpful. The different systems of punctuation, the significance of marginal readings, and the most important manuscripts receive due attention. The book is illustrated by drawings of some ancient Phœnician inscriptions, and of reproductions of important Hebrew manuscripts.—*The Tabernacle and Its Priests and Services*: described and considered in relation to Christ and the church. By William Brown. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. (Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1899; pp. 315; 3s. 6d.) This excessively elaborate discussion leaves the reader in no doubt as to the author's conceptions of the ancient tabernacle. But the sober interpreter of Scripture must seriously question that method of procedure which extracts from all the various parts of the tabernacle foregleams of every New Testament gospel truth. We look in vain for any discussion of the tabernacle such as recent criticism would seem to require.—IRA M. PRICE.

*Markus-Studien.* Von Dr. H. P. Chajes. (Berlin: C. A. Schwetschke & Sohn, 1899; pp. 78; M. 2.) The thesis of the author is that prior to the synoptic gospels there were Christian documents written in the Hebrew language, probably for use in the synagogue; that portions of these documents were incorporated by the synoptists through translation (or mistranslation) into their writings. Thus in Mark 3:5 they erroneously rendered "with anger" for "with pity;" in 3:17, "sons of thunder" for "sons of trembling;" in 10:21, "loved him" for "wished him well." Hence the hypothetical original Hebrew documents become a means through manipulation of which the desired meaning of a difficult passage may be obtained, or the harmonization of variations effected. Not only do the particular results of the author appear doubtful, but the thesis itself seems far from being established.—*Theories of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.* By James Marchant.